

## ENERGY OF THE $3/2^+$ STATE OF $^{229}\text{Th}$ REVISITED

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The unusually low energy of the  $3/2^+$  isomeric state of  $^{229}\text{Th}$  makes this an interesting nucleus to study the interaction between atomic and nuclear degrees of freedom. The adopted excitation energy,  $\Delta=3.5(10)$  eV, was determined from some assumptions related to the level scheme and gamma-ray transitions in  $^{229}\text{Th}$  and a careful investigation of the gamma-ray energies [1]. Recently, [2,3] two different hypotheses related to the 29 keV, 71 keV, and 146 keV transitions in  $^{229}\text{Th}$  were suggested.

In this work we investigated the consequences of those hypotheses using the experimental information quoted in refs. [1,4], the statistical procedure of ref. [5], and gamma-ray standards from [6]. In a first step we adopted the common hypotheses of refs. [1-3,7] and determine the energies of the three transitions above and of the  $^{229}\text{Th}$  levels.

In a second step we tested the two hypotheses. Supposing that the 146 keV feeds the g.s. and the 29 keV and the 71 keV feed the  $3/2^+$  level [2], we obtained  $\Delta=2.3(10)$  eV with  $P(\chi^2)$ . Assuming that the 146 keV feeds the  $3/2^+$  level and that both the 29 keV and the 71 keV transitions feed partially the  $3/2^+$  level (with relative intensities of 75% and 60%, respectively) and partially the g.s. [3], the result is  $\Delta=5.9(10)$  eV with  $P(\chi^2)=33\%$ .

The assumptions that the 29 keV and 71 keV feed both the  $3/2^+$  and the g.s. agree well with the experimental data and affect the adopted value of  $\Delta$ . Since the interaction between atomic and nuclear degrees of freedom depends strongly on  $\Delta$ , these assumptions must be carefully investigated.

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